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Pakistan Peril, lia Says in Shelling West Front

DELHI, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Pakistan Defense Minister Ram said today that peace from Pakistan is a "minor objective" and that the Indian soldiers here are "three men killed by shelling in a breach of fire on the western front."

He said 29 men were killed, a captain, two lieutenants and 26 soldiers—in what was a "minor skirmish." A leader calls good with U.S. possible.

In Pakistan troops tried to enter Indian territory in Jammu and Kashmir sector of the night. Indians were repulsed, and continued for some sources said, and Indian army the fire.

Comments were rushed to the area, and senior officials to the scene, the day.

There here regarded it as a most serious breach of the day-old cease-fire.

In speaking at a public hearing today, Pakistan's Prime Minister Yahya Khan said he will share the same "President Yahya Khan is in undermining the and self-respect of India."



West German Chancellor Willy Brandt with President Richard Nixon yesterday.

As 2-Day Florida Summit Opens

Nixon Assures Brandt on Troops

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Dec. 28 (AP).—President Nixon, at initial summit talks with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, gave strong assurances today that the United States plans no cutback in American troop strength in Europe, in the absence of an East-West agreement to reduce forces.

Mr. Brandt, here for two days of summit talks, wanted such an assurance, believing that a weakening of the American presence in Western Europe would undercut his search for a live-and-let-live understanding with Communist East Europe—an effort that brought him the Nobel Peace Prize earlier this month.

Following the first round of top-level talks, Secretary of State William F. Rogers told reporters that the United States and West Germany "are traveling on parallel courses."

Mr. Rogers, who spent three hours with West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, said he emphasized that the United States believes that keeping the North Atlantic alliance at full strength is of the utmost importance.

He said he assured his West German counterpart that the United States intends to maintain its present force of 215,000 troops in Western Europe "because we feel it is of fundamental importance for peace in the world."

kind of East-West understanding on mutual and balanced troop cutbacks.

Mr. Rogers reported that formal ratification of a West German-Soviet agreement aimed at easing the long and perplexing problems of Berlin and the two Germanys might not come until May, June or July.

It has been the Nixon administration's position that the Western allies cannot begin talks among themselves, preliminary to East-West negotiations, on mutual troop reductions until ratification is completed.

However, Mr. Rogers again indicated that the ratification act would eliminate a major roadblock to the kind of European security conference that is sought by the Russians.

This is the fourth in a series of summit meetings Mr. Nixon has arranged with Western and Asian leaders before his trips to China and the Soviet Union.

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Raids in 3d Day, Set for 4th; Paris Talks Again Canceled

Bad Faith Charged on Both Sides

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The date for the twice-postponed 130th session of the stalled Paris peace talks was canceled again today as the United States and North Vietnam accused each other of bad faith.

For the record, the North Vietnamese claimed that their liaison officer canceled this week's regularly scheduled Thursday meeting ten minutes before his American counterpart announced the U.S. intention to call off the session. The U.S. delegation countered by saying the liaison officer's meeting was organized at American initiative at Hanoi's headquarters in suburban Choisy-le-Roi.

At a press conference, Hanoi spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le announced North Vietnamese willingness to reschedule the meeting for Jan. 6, a full month after the last session of the three-and-one-half-year-old negotiations.

The U.S. delegation mentioned no new meeting date in an aide-memoire handed to the Hanoi liaison officer, but stressed that its decision to cancel does not imply any intention on the part of our side to discontinue the Paris talks.

The longest hiatus in the talks has been justified in past weeks by the U.S. delegation as giving the Communists "additional time to develop a constructive approach here."

Hanoi Cites Bombing: The new aide-memoire duplicated the same given points made in Washington yesterday by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird in justifying the current U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

Hanoi cited the bombing raids of the last two days in canceling the negotiations and once again "categorically" disputed U.S. insistence that a tacit agreement in November, 1968, permitted unarmed reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam in return for a total cessation of bombing.

That agreement paved the way for the start of the initial round of peace talks between the United States and North Vietnam, which in January, 1969, gave way to the present four-party negotiations including South Vietnam and the Viet Cong as well.

The United States consistently has invoked North Vietnamese attacks on reconnaissance flights to justify renewed bombing and attacks by armed aircraft which "fly shotgun" alongside unarmed camera-carrying planes on such missions.

Summing up the aide-memoire, Mr. Le said its allegations were "false, those of consummate war-lovers and big liars who denature the truth."

He said the average monthly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



North Vietnamese spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le at Paris press conference yesterday denouncing bombing raids.

6th U.S. Jet Is Reported Shot Down

SAIGON, Dec. 28 (UPI).—A force of about 200 U.S. fighter-bombers struck North Vietnam today for the third consecutive day of six assaults, which North Vietnam called an "extremely grave and criminal act of war."

The planes were said to be ready for a fourth day of attacks tomorrow.

The raids, ordered by President Nixon, were the heaviest since those of May 1-4, 1970, when U.S. fliers flew 400 sorties in four separate strikes. The 1970 raids were the heaviest since the bomb halt in 1968. It was the first time since the 1968 halt that the "reinforced protective reaction" strikes had been carried on three days.

Military sources said the strikes involved about 200 of the 360 first-line fighter-bombers in Southeast Asia. To use all 360, Defense Department sources said, would mean achievement of "the world's best maintenance record."

Air Defense Targets: The sources said the immediate goal was to destroy North Vietnam's defense—SAM jets, SAM missiles and anti-aircraft artillery—which have been knocking down U.S. planes bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

They said the ultimate goal is to enable U.S. aircraft to continue their bombing of the trail in an effort to prevent North Vietnam from stockpiling enough supplies in South Vietnam to enable guerrillas there to mount a heavy offensive during the U.S. troop withdrawal.

Radio Hanoi reported another U.S. plane shot down and warned that the strikes would delay release of American prisoners of war held since the heavy, regular bombing raids of the mid-1960s against the Hanoi and Haiphong areas.

Sixth Reported Downing: The broadcast issued only a sketchy account of the sixth reported downing in the three-day "bombings." It said the jet was shot down yesterday by "the people and army" in Quang Binh Province, just north of the Demilitarized Zone, but did not say whether the crew was killed or captured. It has reported the capture of several crew members.

Another Hanoi broadcast specifically mentioned an American Kenneth Richard Johnson, shot down Dec. 18, before the major raids on the North, and said the bombings would delay his release along with the hundreds of other American airmen in North Vietnamese hands.

"The more reckless Nixon becomes... the weaker becomes the position of Kenneth Richard Johnson," the broadcast said.

The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, in a statement broadcast by Hanoi radio, said the American planes had hit the Don Ho Hospital and Le Ninh farm collective and caused heavy losses in human life and civilian property through the use of cluster bombs, fragmentation bombs and rockets.

The official statement called the raids an "extremely grave and criminal act of war."

Military sources said the jets which took part in today's missions (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Stresses Limited Nature Of Raids; Opposition Mounts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The Defense Department reiterated today that the new wave of air strikes on North Vietnam were against limited targets and of limited duration.

With the Defense Department facing growing opposition by Democratic congressmen and anti-war groups, a department spokesman—apparently seeking to play down the bombing—said the raids were not a resumption of the full-scale air war on North Vietnam. They were limited retaliatory strikes he said.

Democratic congressmen, led by Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, Robert Humphrey of Minnesota and George McGovern of South Dakota—all party presidential contenders—have criticized the department for its decision to step up the air war when the fighting appeared to be fading away.

In Philadelphia today, Sen. Humphrey called for an end to the bombing and an extended cease-fire through the new year and Tet lunar new year holiday—that is, up to Feb. 15.

"Now is the time to end the war on Vietnam," he said. "The bombing is a waste of money and lives."

Sen. Muskie stressed the importance of the Paris talks as "the way to peace."

Thirty-one House members wired President Nixon that the new raids constituted "a reversion to the discredited bombing policy of the past."

The 30 Democrats and one Republican—Rep. Donald Riegle Jr. of Michigan—said that rather than bringing the war to a speedy end, the bombing would "only serve to continue the death and destruction in Southeast Asia."

In New York, the National Peace Action Coalition, representing major anti-war organizations, said Mr. Nixon was "once again systematically expanding, intensifying and escalating the Indo-China war in a desperate, all-out effort to win it."

Stephanie Coontz, national coordinator of the coalition, said the anti-war movement would begin the new year "protesting in the streets" and would picket the White House on New Year's Day.

In Saarbruecken Area: Bank Robbers Still at Large After All-Day Forest Search

Colombo to Offer To Quit Today as Premier of Italy

ROME, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Premier Emilio Colombo is due to offer his resignation to President-elect Giovanni Leone tomorrow, but is expected to stay in office for at least a few more weeks.

Parliamentary informants said today that Mr. Leone, whose seven-year term will be inaugurated tomorrow, will in all likelihood ask Mr. Colombo and his ministers to carry on as a caretaker government pending a political showdown some time next month.

Neighbors Stressed: The mayor's main emphasis was on his intention to run as a representative of "the people in the neighborhoods" and against "the Washington crowd."

"Washington is the source of most of America's problems," Mr. Lindsay said, "and yet, we're so used to hearing from Washington on every subject that when it comes time to choose a President, we wait for Washington to send us one."

"The government in Washington," continued Mr. Lindsay, who spent nine years there as a Republican congressman and Justice Department official, "is closed to the ordinary citizens and open only to those who have most power."

"Somebody has to speak for all those out there who have been left without a voice in Washington. They are not satisfied with a President who is willing to go to Peking, but will not go to Watts or Brownsville or even Seattle."

"Someone has to speak for the growing group of blue-collar and white-collar workers, the old as well as the young, who have been left out of the picture by those in power in Washington today."

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Summit's Party to U.S. Today

SCAENE, Fla., Dec. 28 (AP).—An advance party of the summit talks between President Nixon and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, headed by Brig. Gen. Haig, an aide to President Nixon, will leave for China today.

Mr. Rogers, who spent three hours with West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, said he emphasized that the United States believes that keeping the North Atlantic alliance at full strength is of the utmost importance.

He said he assured his West German counterpart that the United States intends to maintain its present force of 215,000 troops in Western Europe "because we feel it is of fundamental importance for peace in the world."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana has spearheaded mounting congressional demands for a reduction in U.S. troop levels in Europe.

Mr. Rogers, in his talk with Mr. Scheel, and Mr. Nixon with Mr. Brandt, reinforced their commitment to maintenance of present troop levels pending some

Leaders Say pt Sees War as Inevitable Will Try Peaceful Means

Dec. 28 (UPI).—Egypt's leadership said tonight was the only means of ending the Israeli-occupied territories.

The committee, indicating that Egypt would not go to war when what Mr. Sadat had called the "year of decision" ended in four days, said: "Our principal duty is to work day and night, and as speedily as possible, to organize our domestic front and mobilize our masses, that the battle should become our only daily preoccupation."

"It is to the measure of our success in carrying out those duties that we come close to achieving victory," the committee said. "It is to the measure of our completing our preparations that we come close to the hour of implementing this decision."

This decision, the committee added, is not only due to the failure of United Nations efforts to achieve a peace settlement, but also to the "expansionist nature of Israel, which is seeking to create a state from the Nile to the Euphrates."

Lindsay Enters Florida Presidential Primary

By David S. Broder

MIAMI, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York officially announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination today, vowing to speak for the millions of Americans who he said are "without a voice" in national affairs.

He said he would enter the primary in Florida March 4. He is expected to announce tomorrow that he will enter the Wisconsin primary on April 4.

Mr. Lindsay, 50, who switched from the Republican to the Democratic party only last August, promised at a jammed news conference at a Miami hotel: "I will do my very darndest in Florida. I'm going to state my case bluntly and as plainly as I can, and take it to the voters."

Flanked by his wife and four children, he said that he felt the Florida primary was critical to all serious Democratic contenders, and that he would give to the campaign "everything that is in me."

Interview at Home: Mr. Lindsay said that he was seeking the nomination because he felt it was time for a President who had first-hand knowledge of the problems of America.

In an interview at his official residence, Grace Mansion, in New York yesterday, the mayor pledged to campaign as a critic of middle-of-the-road Washington politicians in both parties.

"There has to be a change in this country," he said, "and there



New York Mayor John Lindsay declaring his candidacy for Democratic presidential nomination yesterday.

is no chance of making the kind of change the country needs with centrist candidates." He included in that description not only President Nixon, but also the senators seeking the Democratic presidential nomination.

He said his candidacy "may be

As 'Baby' in World Community

Dacca Chief Calls Good Ties Possible If U.S. Alters Policy

DACCA, Dec. 28 (AP)—Declaring itself "a baby in the world community," the self-proclaimed Bangladesh government in East Pakistan said today that it seeks the affection of all nations—even the United States if President Nixon changes his policies.

Acting President Syed Nazrul Islam said that U.S. support of Pakistan in the war with India "had made a great scar," but added: "I would not rule out for all time possible good relations with the United States."

Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed, asked at a news conference whether Bangladesh would accept U.S. aid to reconstruct the country, said: "Let us wait and see how the U.S. administration behaves. Beggars may not be choosers, but the people of Bangladesh are not beggars."

Mr. Islam and Mr. Ahmed were meeting foreign newsmen for the first time since their government moved from India to Dacca last Wednesday.

The two men met the press in Government House, formerly the headquarters of East Pakistan government loyal to the regime in West Pakistan, 1,000 miles away. On the wall of the room was a photograph of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of last spring's Bengali uprising, which led to the Dec. 3-17 war in which India wrested East Pakistan from Pakistan's control.

Mr. Islam called on Pakistan's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to release Sheikh Mujibur, who has been transferred from prison to house arrest in the west and with whom Mr. Bhutto has opened reconciliation negotiations.

"He has no right to keep the president of an independent nation under his custody," Mr. Islam said. The sheikh has been named president of Bangladesh. A top Indian official here said today that India will use the estimated 5,000 Pakistani civilians in its custody in Bangladesh as a bargaining counter for a package deal to obtain the safety of Sheikh Mujibur and other Bengalis in Pakistan.

The Indian source said that the proposal was still being worked out and had not yet been presented to the Pakistan government.

The Bangladesh government has asserted its right to try the top Pakistani civilian prisoners, from former East Pakistan Gov. A.M. Malik on down, for war crimes.

Today, Prime Minister Ahmed extended the possibility of war-crimes trials to Pakistani soldiers held here by the Indian Army. He said that they were being detained under a joint military command, and added that "Bangladesh will take appropriate action against individuals" suspected of war crimes.

Meanwhile, the first of nearly 35,000 Pakistani POWs began moving out by train and river steamer to camps in India. About 2,000 were shipped off today, and Brig. G. S. Kler, who commands the Dacca prison camp, said that the whole operation will take about two weeks.

Acting President Islam today appealed to premier Chou-En-lai of China to recognize that Peking's opposition to Bangladesh "was based on self-interest."

He said Mr. Chou "thought more of the balance of power in Asia than of a people fighting a liberation war."

Mr. Islam praised the role of the Soviet Union, India, Britain, France and Poland in the recent war.

He pledged unbounded friendship with Russia, which he said had "frustrated efforts of other big powers to turn Bangladesh into an international theater of war."

"We will not forget the role played by the United States," he said. "When democratic people were dying like dogs, we expected the United States to raise the ideals of Jefferson, Lincoln and the late President Kennedy."

We were disappointed by President Nixon's pronouncements and actions, which made a great scar for times to come."

He added, however, "Though we were disappointed, I would not say that for all time to come we would rule out having good relations with the United States."

He said that India has spoken not just for the people of Bangladesh, but for the whole cause against the oppression of all people all over the world."

Asked if relations between the United States and India had been permanently severed, Mr. Gandhi replied: "The United States has viewed the situation more as an inconvenience to the plans already drawn up by the United States."

"They have never tried to go into the depth of the situation. They have not even tried to see what would happen in the future if a country like India is weakened."

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PRAYER—West Pakistani prisoners of war praying in their barbed wire cantonment in Dacca Monday, where they were being held before being shipped out to India.

Baluchis Riot Against Bhutto; One Reported Killed, 3 Hurt

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 28 (AP)—Baluchistan political leaders said a student was shot dead and three persons were wounded in the border province's capital of Quetta today during a protest over President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's appointment of a governor there.

Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo, president of the Baluchistan National Awami party (NAP), said the city of more than 100,000 population, 40 miles east of the border with Iran, was gripped by a general strike, clashes between the NAP and Mr. Bhutto's People's party and processions protesting the president's appointment of independent Sardar Ghaus Bahsh Raisani, 47, as governor and martial-law administrator.

In the first major internal political crisis since Mr. Bhutto took office nine days ago, the NAP's national president, frontier leader Khan Abdul Wali Khan, demanded that Mr. Bhutto withdraw the appointments of governors in Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier region or call provincial assemblies and strip the present governors of duties as deputy martial-law administrators.

Mr. Wali, whose party was revived when Mr. Bhutto lifted a ban imposed on it by deposed President Mohammed Yahya Khan, said the party was withdrawing two officials scheduled to take oath as members of Mr. Bhutto's cabinet.

The NAP has a majority of provincial assembly seats in both provinces, which form Pakistan's western border with Iran and Afghanistan.

Mr. Wali asserted Mr. Bhutto is using "two different constitutional yardsticks" under which the president claimed majority support "in what is left of Pakistan" while not granting it in the provinces to other parties.

"We want this democracy reflected in the provinces," said Mr. Wali.

In reference to Mr. Bhutto's announcement last night of the start of talks between him and detained East Pakistan leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Mr. Wali said, "If Bhutto says he wants one Pakistan, then Sheikh Mujibur is the choice of the majority of the people, and he and not Bhutto should be chief martial law administrator."

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U.S. Bombing In Third Day

(Continued from Page 1)

tion returned to the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Constellation off the Vietnam Coast, to the big U.S. air bases at Danang in South Vietnam and Ubon, Korat, and Udorn in Thailand, to refuel and rearm.

U.S. Refuses Comment

The U.S. Command refused comment on the Hanoi radio reports of a sixth U.S. plane shot down in three days.

As the air war escalated, the allied position in neighboring Laos deteriorated. A Lao government spokesman in Vientiane reported the loss of the key town of Pak Son on the Bolovens Plateau to what he called "a real Communist invasion."

The fall of Pak Son gives the Communists a much wider area for their Ho Chi Minh Trail supply missions southward into Cambodia and South Vietnam.

The situation eased slightly in Cambodia. A 17-vessel convoy on the Mekong River arrived in Phnom Penh safely despite harassing attacks.

In South Vietnam, a U.S. helicopter was shot down by heavy ground fire 23 miles northwest of Saigon yesterday, wounding ten Americans. Seven other helicopters were hit, four so seriously that they landed to assess the damage before flying back to their base.

Bob Hope Gives Show at Torrejon Air Base in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 28 (AP)—Comedian Bob Hope entertained American servicemen at the U.S. and Spanish Torrejon Air Base outside Madrid today.

He made no mention of his plans for a visit to American prisoners in North Vietnam.

Mr. Hope and his troupe were scheduled to leave Madrid tonight for Cuba to entertain troops at Guantanamo Air Base before returning to Los Angeles.

No Mention by Hanoi

HONG KONG, Dec. 28 (AP)—Hanoi Radio today reported briefly on Bob Hope's Christmas tour of South Vietnam—but made no mention of his application to visit North Vietnam to negotiate the release of American prisoners.

A two-sentence item on the radio's English-language service reported a demonstration by 50 Americans during one of the comedian's performances last week.

The radio said the demonstrators demanded: "We want peace, not Bob Hope."

Arabs Kill Woman

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (UPI)—Three Arab guerrillas dragged a young Arab woman from her home in the Gaza strip today and killed her with a burst of machine-gun fire, military sources said. The sources said that the woman, 26, was the 56th resident of the Gaza Strip to be assassinated by Arab guerrillas this year.

Two Battles in Belfast Street: Children at Play, Men at War

BELFAST, Dec. 28 (UPI)—Gangs of youths exchanged shots with British soldiers today in this city's Roman Catholic section of Andersonstown while their younger brothers played war games at the other end of the street.

An army spokesman said that rioting in Catholic areas of Belfast and Londonderry was touched off by early morning raids by British soldiers hunting suspected Irish Republican Army men.

In both Londonderry's Catholic Bogside district and Belfast's Andersonstown, British security forces fired CS gas and rubber bullets to ward off their attackers, who hit no one.

Sporadic rioting continued until midnight, the spokesman said. The raids netted five men and a quantity of arms in London-

False, Shameless Excuses: Hanoi Assails Laird Stand-on-Raid

HONG KONG, Dec. 28 (AP)—North Vietnam's official radio assailed U.S. Defense Minister Melvin Laird today of using "false and shameless excuses" when he told a Washington news conference that the United States had resumed intensive bombing of North Vietnam to protect American troops in South Vietnam.

In a Vietnamese language broadcast attacking Mr. Laird, Radio Hanoi said Mr. Laird's statement was "just another attempt" by the Nixon administration to "justify extension and intensification of the Vietnam war" under the guise of protecting American troops.

"The best and only way to save the lives of American troops," Radio Hanoi continued, "is for the U.S. imperialists to immediately and totally withdraw all U.S. troops and immediately end this foul war of U.S. aggression."

North Vietnam's official army newspaper warned, meanwhile, that "Nixon will never get back captured American servicemen unless he takes steps to end the United States war of aggression against Vietnam."

Quan Doi Nhan Dan also accused the United States of igniting when it said the latest plane attacks were directed against only military installations, and munitions and supply facilities.

On Sunday and yesterday it declared, "wave after wave of U.S. warplanes hit civilian-only populated villages and towns with steel pellets (anti-personnel) bombs designed to kill people."

Pravda Assails Laird

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today said increased U.S. air raids against North Vietnam are sabotaging the Paris peace talks.

"The massive air piracy against North Vietnam has been the latest confirmation of the failure of Washington's assertions of 'a commitment of U.S. to peace operations in Indochina,'" Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, wrote.

"The air war again North Vietnam, the ruling quarters of the United States at the same time are sabotaging the peace talks of the Paris conference on Vietnam."

Report by 2 U.S. Scientists

Use of Bulldozers to Demolish Indochina Land Is Described

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28 (UPI)—Two U.S. scientists, in a continuing series of reports on the effects of U.S. bombing and land-clearing programs on Indochina's ecology, told yesterday of a program they described as being as destructive as the use of the "daisy cutter" superbomb.

This is the use of bulldozers, each protected with 14 tons of armor, to demolish land the Army thinks is being used by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops.

In a report to the meeting here of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Arthur H. Westing and E.W. Pfeiffer said the U.S. Army has five companies, each with 30 bulldozers, engaged in land-clearing. They said it is far more effective than herbicides, and more dangerous to the soil as it contributes to faster erosion.

Mr. Westing, a biologist, a professor of botany at Winthrop College, Putney, Vt., had told the effects of the seven-and-a-half-ton superbomb at a meeting of the American Association of Scientists in Paris on Dec. 5. Yesterday he said Mr. Pfeiffer, a University of Montana zoologist, pointed out that while the bomb official use is to clear helicopter landing pads and create lat routes, it is also used to destroy Viet Cong bunkers.

Air Force Denial

The Air Force, they said, denied this. But they quoted Stephen Winstrip, a political-military affairs officer in Saigon, as a source of their information.

The above ground bulldozers create an "artificial forest" of brush, they said. The night air pressure above the ground, Mr. Pfeiffer and Mr. Westing reported, also causes the underground Viet Cong bunkers—when they have a higher air pressure, explode. These bunkers have been almost completely immune to traditional bombing.

The bomb's blast—almost as powerful as the explosion of small atomic bomb—sends mushroom cloud 5,000 feet in the air, the scientists said.

"We were told that light aircraft flying more than two miles from the explosion are not shaken by the shock wave," they said.

The bomb, which floats earth by parachute and explodes just above the treetops, "total flattens" an area of about 10.5 square yards, or two football fields, Mr. Westing said. "It is a very effective weapon," he said. "It is a very effective weapon," he said. "It is a very effective weapon," he said.

That means, Mr. Pfeiffer said, that most of the land with agricultural value in Indochina has been killed. "It kills everything," he said, "not only water buffaloes, peasant everything."

Three-Way Effect

The Defense Department has never hidden the use of the superbomb. But it has never fully admitted its devastation, it never really been realized, it scientists say. Mr. Pfeiffer said Mr. Westing has each been Vietnam to study the effects of the war on Indochina's environment, for the AAAS and the Scientific Institute for Public Information. Their last trip was made in August.

At that time, Mr. Pfeiffer said in an interview, they learned about the three-pronged effect of the new Air Force bomb: "It kills everything, it kills everything, it kills everything," he said. "It kills everything, it kills everything, it kills everything," he said.

Commenting on the effect of conventional weapons, Mr. Westing said unexploded bombs are daily injuring and killing villagers who are trying to reclaim the heavily cratered land. "It is estimated there are 'several hundred thousand' unexploded bombs and artillery shells in Vietnam," he said. "It is estimated there are 'several hundred thousand' unexploded bombs and artillery shells in Vietnam," he said.

That American bombing—during the Indochina war the United States has dropped twice the tonnage of bombs used in World War II—has created 20 million craters from 20 to 50 feet wide and 5 to 20 feet deep.

By Richard L. Lyons

the persons interviewed, by the Roper organization, to a nationwide poll two months after Lt. Calley's conviction last March, were intended to be a cross-section of the American public.

Mrs. Lawrence listed these findings:

● Lt. Calley's life sentence was considered too harsh by persons outnumbering by five to one those who felt the sentence was fair (the sentence was commuted in August—after the survey was made—to 30 years imprisonment);

● Persons of low income and education tended to associate with and support Lt. Calley, although stereotypes were hard to draw;

● Two-thirds of those questioned were in favor of pulling American troops out of Vietnam, regardless of the respondents' position on the trial.

Mrs. Lawrence commented that "the fact that large numbers of people are saying that what Calley and his men did was 'normal' has broad implications for studying violence in the United States."

"It indicates that if the situation is properly structured, large numbers of people will do amazing things," she said. "The circumstances which include the continued closeness of authority, the degree of supervision exerted over the participants and the proximity of the victims."

estoril

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HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

WEATHER

ALGARY... 10 Very cloudy

AMSTERDAM... 10-11 Partly cloudy

ANAKA... 10-11 Rain

ATLANTA... 10-11 Partly cloudy

BELLEVILLE... 10-11 Cloudy

BELLEVILLE... 10-11 Cloudy

BELLEVILLE... 10-11 Cloudy

BELLEVILLE... 10-11 Cloudy

Offa, Allowed to Speak Out, Checks Phase 2 Restrictions

Dec. 28 (AP).—Teamsters Union president R. Hoffa, told yesterday he was free to speak out on matters, took issue with Nixon's economic policy.

With reporters, Hoffa, while many facets of his still unclear, "I feel restrictions on labor other than in time of war or emergency."

also said that he had chosen to take the pension due from the union in a lump sum. The payment, he said, is about \$1.7 million, with about \$1.2 million left after taxes.

The former teamster leader, whose 15-year sentence for jury tampering and "pension-fund fraud" was commuted last week by President Nixon, showed his old bounce as he briskly strode into the probation office here yesterday afternoon.

After a meeting of an hour and 10 minutes, Hoffa and Charles T. Hosmer, chief of the probation office, were uncertain about the extent of the activities in which Hoffa could participate.

The conditions imposed on Hoffa by the commutation said that he was not to engage in direct or indirect management of any labor organization before March 6, 1980.

Mr. Hosmer, in an interview, said that there was a major problem in interpreting what constituted "indirect management."

In Washington, Lawrence M. Traylor, the pardon attorney for the Justice Department, whose office helped draft the conditions, said that the word "indirect" meant "in no way to hold down the right to express an opinion."

He added that Hoffa could go to union picnics or dinners and that he could express an opinion in a speech on such current issues as the Teamsters' Union's support of Mr. Nixon's economic program without violating the conditions.

He said, however, that it was "a matter of degree" and that the parole board could step in if Hoffa "exercised an influence so that over a time in fact we have a marked change" in union policy.

He was given the title of president emeritus of the 3-million-member union at its convention last summer.

Author Is Ex-Envoy to Havana
Book on U.S.-Cuban Break
Evokes Comparisons in Chile

By Lewis H. Diuguid
BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 28 (WP).—The last American ambassador to Cuba has just written a book on the collapse of U.S. relations with Fidel Castro, and the present ambassador to Chile has asked the State Department to send him a copy.

Philip W. Bonsal argues in "Cuba, Castro and the United States," that Mr. Castro's early provocations triggered unjustified harsh U.S. reprisals, beginning with a crucial decision in 1960, implemented by President Eisenhower's secretary of the Treasury, Robert Anderson.

The decision was that the two American oil companies operating in Cuba should refuse to refine Soviet crude oil that the Castro government imported, and Mr. Bonsal says that the American government informed him of this critical turn in policy only through an oil company executive.

This reprisal against Mr. Castro's dealing with the Soviet Union was the first overt act in an unannounced policy that climaxed with the Bay of Pigs invasion attempt.

"... We in the Havana embassy became aware only gradually and imperfectly, and without real opportunity for comment and discussion, of the new policy of our government," Mr. Bonsal writes.

Although the career diplomat makes no comparisons, there are some eerie similarities between the events of 11 years ago and the uneasy state of present U.S. relations with Chile's Socialist government.

Decisions on Chile
For instance, it is generally assumed in Santiago that U.S. policies unfavorable to President Salvador Allende's government are generated by Treasury Secretary John B. Connally. The decision to deny Export-Import Bank financing for Chilean purchase of Boeing jets is considered by some observers to have driven Chile to the Russians.

More militant Communists and Socialists backing Mr. Allende assume that the other key decision-making center outside the Treasury is the CIA, as Mr. Bonsal implies was the case in 1960.

Today the ultimate decisions lie with President Nixon. By his own account, Mr. Nixon as vice-president was the prime advocate of the 1960 decision to arm Cuban exiles for the Bay of Pigs invasion, which was carried out in April, 1961, under President Kennedy.

Mr. Bonsal was named ambassador to Cuba in January, 1959, to replace Earl E. Smith, who had been deeply committed to the Batista dictatorship that Mr. Castro overthrew earlier that month.

U.S. Ambassador Nathaniel Davis was named early in Mr. Allende's term to replace Edward M. Kerry, whose analysis of Mr. Allende's electoral victory supported those in Washington who considered Chile to be "lost."

Mr. Kerry stayed at his post through the first year of negotiations over the fate of nationalized American copper investments.

Mr. Bonsal says his advice in Havana was to negotiate quietly and to reassert U.S. pledges not to intervene in Cuban affairs.

As late as January, 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower made such a public pledge. The next month, Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, visiting Havana, signed a deal for Cuban

Customs Ports Rise Drug Hauls

Adams Schmidt
NOTION, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Customs Bureau of the Department asserted that it had achieved success in 1971 against drug of heroin and other drugs.

He reported that 1,915 heroin—what it called "white"—of about 100 million doses—were seized the first 11 months of the year.

This is more than as much as during the year, the bureau reported.

quarantines seizures during the same period, in said, while the quantities of marijuana seized rose by 100 percent.

The figure for the first 11 months was up 63.84 percent, from 6,600 pounds.

value of all seizures by customs was put at \$1,200, about four times as much as in the first 11 months of 1970.

Director of the bureau, Ambrose, attributed the increase in seizures to the additional training and equipment that have been made available to the bureau.

President Nixon for his personal prestige program.

officials of the Customs acknowledged that another reason for the increase in seizures was that traffic in drugs had increased.

The new equipment is the Mexican border, to the only marijuana traffic also heroin smugglers rope and the Far East to evade stiff controls at West Coast points.

**to Check
3 Paintings**
A Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Council today ordered into the authenticity of the original paintings in the National Gallery in London and that the original is a Genoaese painting in Berlin.

ings were left to the the Cecilia Simon upon in 1912. She was the student of the Plores, a painter who specialized in masterworks in the 16th centuries.

ter Holds Gains
Dec. 28 (AP).—Maurice stricken by a serious disorder, underwent today treatment with an anesthetic since he was hospitalized Dec. 13. Doctors said a good night and his "absolutely stationary" spent yesterday out of bed.

are those who would believe that all that is grand out with royalty, which tells you they never stayed at the Regency.

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HECKLED—Paper airplane (top right) zooms toward Senator Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn., as shouting hecklers disrupted his speech before science group in Philadelphia.

Anti-War Vets Bow to Court, End Sit-In in Statue of Liberty

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP).—A group of anti-war Vietnam veterans who barricaded themselves inside the Statue of Liberty Sunday night, bowed today to a federal court order, opened the doors and walked out of the national monument.

The group, members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, obeyed federal Judge Lawrence W. Pierce's court order 40 hours after they barricaded themselves in the statue's base as a protest against the Indochina war.

Judge Pierce's decision came after government lawyers argued that they could not "bargain away the right of other people to visit the statue," which they called "a symbol for mankind."

The government also contended that damage possibly was being done to the statue, because the veterans have gained access to locked parts of the 305-foot-high monument.

"Since they have no keys, we can only surmise they gained access by knocking down the doors or some other way," said assistant U.S. attorney Alan B. Morrison.

A full hearing on a motion for an injunction was scheduled for Jan. 1.

Earlier the 18 anti-war militants, most of them long-haired and bearded, had been cheered on by a message from the Viet Cong.

At Travis Air Force Base, in California, meanwhile, Vietnam veterans, described by the Army as drug users, ended a sit-in during which they had barricaded themselves in an observation ward with mattresses for 10 hours, demanding to be sent home.

They finally agreed to go to military hospitals near their homes for medical treatment, the Army said, rather than receive it here.

Meanwhile, in Washington about 200 U.S. ex-servicemen who served in Vietnam today burned copies of Vietnamese peace proposals and a U.S. military spending bill in a demonstration against the war of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

The group, also members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, burned the documents in a symbolic gesture because, they said, the U.S. government has ignored a commitment to end the war.

U.K. Defense Official May Go To Malta for Military Talks
LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP).—British Defense Minister Lord Carrington was reported today preparing to fly to Malta to discuss Britain's defense ties with the strategic Mediterranean island.

The unconfirmed reports said he was expected to leave this week, in the wake of an announcement in Valletta that Malta had signed a trade and economic agreement with the Soviet Union.

Socialist Premier Dom Mintoff has concluded similar accords in the last few weeks with Hungary, Poland and North Korea.

Details of the Malta-Soviet pact were not announced either in Moscow or Valletta yesterday. But unofficial reports in London gave three main terms:

• A formal trade accord allowing more Russian ships, possibly warships, to use Malta's drydocks. Five Soviet merchant vessels have used the facility this year.

• Agreement on opening a

Scientists Harass Humphrey in Speech on Peace

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28 (WP).—Radical scientists threw a ripe tomato and paper gliders made from Viet Cong flags at Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey yesterday as he spoke on ways to ensure peace. The tomato hit the podium.

The scientists, attending the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, heckled Sen. Humphrey, D., Minn., continuously during his 30-minute talk. At one point someone yelled, "Humphrey, you're boring."

As the former Vice-President and 1968 presidential candidate spoke, placard-bearers circled the stage.

Mr. Humphrey, who may seek the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination, is often heckled during speeches for refusing to oppose the war in Vietnam publicly while serving as Vice-President under President Lyndon B. Johnson.

French Official to Pay 3-Day Visit to Greece
ATHENS, Dec. 28 (UPI).—French Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jean de Lipkowski will pay a three-day official visit to Greece next month as guest of the Greek government, it was announced today.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. de Lipkowski will be in Athens Jan. 27 to 29 for talks with Greek officials. He will be the highest-ranking European official to visit this country under the present regime.

Death in Argentine
PARIS, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—A 26-year-old man whose wife and son were killed in an apartment house explosion in suburban Argentina last week died of a heart attack yesterday shortly before the mass funeral of the victims. The gas explosion, which tore through a 13-story building, killed 14 people.

Soviet-Malta Trade
VALLETTA, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—Mr. Mintoff said tonight his government and a Soviet trade delegation had agreed on principles of collaboration which could lead to the development of Soviet-Maltese economic and commercial exchanges.

He told the House of Representatives that complete projects on how this aim could be achieved had been examined, but he did not disclose details.

The two sides declared that they should extend favored-nations treatment with regard to customs tariffs, he said. They agreed to hold economic consultations alternately in the Soviet Union and Malta whenever the need arises, he said.

Americans Seek Funds To Preserve St. Paul's
NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI).—St. Paul's Cathedral in London, which survived the German blitz of World War II, is in grave danger of collapse, according to an American committee formed to raise money to help save it.

Raymond Ammon, chairman of the U.S. Trust Co. and chairman of the committee, said that the group would try to raise \$1 million to save the cathedral, which has suffered from traffic vibrations, building excavations, air pollution, the weathering of its stone and the delayed effects of wartime bombing.

Israel's Gen. Dayan, a 'Loner,' Divorced by Wife of 36 Years

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The wife of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan won an uncontested divorce today after 36 years of marriage to the general, who once said that he would not have a family if he had it to do again.

The Dayans have three children and five grandchildren.

Gen. Dayan has been recently in the company of Rachel Koren, who was divorced ten years ago from a Jerusalem attorney. There have been reports that the two will wed, but there has been no confirmation.

The chief rabbi of Tel Aviv, Shlomo Goren, a close friend of 56-year-old Gen. Dayan, granted the divorce to Ruth Dayan, 54, in a brief, private ceremony at the Goren home in the center of Tel Aviv.

He told newsmen later that he granted the divorce "in great sorrow." Details of the divorce settlement were not divulged.

'Not Going to Talk'
Gen. Dayan said the divorce was a personal matter and refused to discuss it. He told the afternoon newspaper Maariv: "My divorce is private and I am not going to talk about it."

The former Mrs. Dayan said: "This is a private thing. Moshe and I will remain friends."

The Dayans were married in 1935 against the wishes of Ruth Dayan's parents.

Naphthalie Lavie, Gen. Dayan's official spokesman, in his biography of the defense minister, records that her lawyer father had preferred a man of letters rather than a rough-hewn farmer from a Galilee kibbutz (communal farm).

"But the young couple adamantly insisted on marriage," Mr. Lavie reported.

The Dayans' son Ehud is a farmer; another son, Assaf, is an actor and daughter Yael is a novelist living in Paris.

'A Lone Man'
In a word portrait of her father, Yael once described him as an intense loner. "He is a lone man, out of choice, deliberately," she wrote.

"He holds the key to his own jail, and he controls the traffic into and out of it, of people, objects, interests."

She recalled asking him once if his family did not clash with his loneliness. She said he replied: "If I had to relive my life, I wouldn't have one (a family)."

Mrs. Ruth Dayan, former wife of Israeli defense minister, leaving home of chief rabbi in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Soviet Probes Find Oxygen And Hydrogen Above Mars
MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The presence of oxygen and atomic hydrogen in the upper atmosphere of Mars has been confirmed by the Soviet Mars-2 and Mars-3 probes, space agency said today.

Western space scientists have long held that a small amount of water vapor is present in the upper atmosphere of the red planet.

A hydrogen corona was located at a height of 6,300 to 12,400 miles, while oxygen was detected up to an altitude 700 to 1,000 kilometers (400 to 600 miles), said scientific commentator Gherman Bershkov said.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union today announced the launch yesterday of the 470th in its nine-year-old Cosmos series of Sputniks. Western experts say the series includes everything from weather satellites to spies in the sky and missile tests.

U.S.-Soviet Cooperation
SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 28 (AP).—The space agency announced yesterday details of an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union for future exchanges of medical and biological data connected with manned space flights.

The agreement also recommends that co-chairmen of a joint working group explore the possibility of an exchange of one or two scientists to work in laboratories on biomedical research programs.

The U.S.-Soviet working group also recommended that meetings to exchange data be held at least once a year, with the next session to be held in the United States next May.

Russia's Protest Leads Lebanon To Prohibit Film
BEIRUT, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Police seized a film "The Confession" yesterday after the Soviet Embassy complained that its screening would harm relations between the two countries, government sources said today.

The film, starring Yves Montand and Simone Signoret, was based on the life of Arthur London, a member of the Czech government who was arrested and tortured during the Stalin era. Mr. London was subsequently released and now lives in Paris with his wife.

The movie was seized by police hours before it was to be shown here. The government sources said that a Soviet Embassy official complained to the Foreign Ministry that, if the film was shown, it would harm relations between the two countries, because of its anti-Russian flavor.

A spokesman for the two theaters involved said that several hundred tickets had already been sold. They said that it was the first time they could recall a political film being banned.

Fog at Paris Airports
PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP).—Dense fog paralyzed Orly and Le Bourget airports for the fourth time in two weeks this morning. Incoming flights were diverted as far away as London and Hamburg, and 53 flights were canceled altogether. The fog party cleared at midday.

Seoul Arrests 8 As Toll Rises to 161 in Hotel Fire
SEOUL, Dec. 28 (UPI).—Eight persons were arrested today in connection with the Taeyonkai Hotel fire that is now known to have killed 161 persons and injured 68 on Christmas Day.

Investigators charged that the owner, Kim Yong-san, 50, four other hotel executives and three city officials committed a number of violations while the hotel was being built. More arrests may follow, police said.

The hotel was originally designed to be a 20-story building but its management arbitrarily changed the officially approved construction plan and added two more stories, the investigators said.

They said fire experts of the metropolitan police bureau told the city government last May that the hotel must improve its emergency facilities and equipment. But the hotel persuaded city authorities to give approval for the building without taking necessary measures to meet safety requirements.

Police pointed out in May that the building lacked an isolation system that would turn each floor into a separate compartment, external staircases and other safety systems.

Yugoslavia Will Placate Its Republics

To Give Them More Of Foreign Earnings
BELGRADE, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The government, trying to stamp out economic nationalism, has agreed to triple the percentage of Western money each of Yugoslavia's six republics may keep.

The foreign-currency issue set off a student strike in the northwestern republic of Croatia last month that led to the ouster of the leaders of the Croatian Communist party and government.

A Yugoslav government source said the government's new move, announced by a commission last night, is a compromise that does not give the nationalists all they want, but is enough to calm them down.

The announcement said the new move is in the form of a proposal expected to go into effect in January after passage by parliament.

Keep 7 Percent
Each Yugoslav export company now keeps only 7 percent of the foreign currency it earns, and each tourist industry keeps only 12 percent. The rest goes to the Yugoslav National Bank, which sells it back to individual firms.

Under the new proposals, exporting firms can keep 20 percent of their foreign income. Hotels and other firms involved in tourism can keep 45 percent.

The final total for each republic would be between 20 and 45 percent, depending on the level of tourism. Croatia is Yugoslavia's leading tourist area and stands to make a big profit by the proposals.

Wanted It All
Many Croats had earlier demanded they be allowed to keep all their foreign earnings.

The government source said the Croats accepted the compromise, feeling it is a fair beginning.

The striking students in Croatia said the present foreign-currency system "robs" their republic by forcing it to send its heavy foreign-currency earnings to Belgrade.

President Tito said the strike was organized by "counter-revolutionary forces" who wanted to disrupt Yugoslavia's unity. He accused the Croats of leadership of "rotten liberalism."

The leadership resigned Dec. 12. Its successors pledged to keep Yugoslavia united.

Christmas Death Toll On U.S. Roads Was 614
NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP).—A total of 614 persons died in traffic accidents over the long Christmas holiday weekend in the United States, reckoned as the 78-hour period from 6 p.m. Thursday until midnight Sunday.

In 1970, when Christmas was also a three-day observance, the count was 509. The highest Christmas toll was 720 in 1965.

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The Trials of Angela Davis

Angela Davis, who has made no secret of her belief that the future hopes of her black fellow Americans lie in Communism, will go on trial for her life in a month. She has told a reporter for The New York Times that she will not get a fair trial; that "the stage is being set for just a complete railroad." And if Miss Davis is confronted by the dilemma of the black revolutionary in a predominantly white, middle-class society, it is equally true that she herself represents a dilemma for a predominantly open, if not wholly free, nation.

A brilliant student and teacher, Miss Davis was an instructor at the University of California in Los Angeles. When she was dropped from the roster of that state-run institution, presumably for her Communist affiliations, she won widespread support throughout the academic profession in the United States. One aspect of the mutual dilemma was exposed: can a believer in revolution expect, or the government against which the revolution would be directed, a forum in and a salary from an agency of that government?

But then a far more serious aspect of the dilemma appeared. Miss Davis was charged with murder, kidnapping and criminal conspiracy, as a result of an affray in the Marin County Courthouse, in which an attempt to free black prisoners caused the death of four persons, including the judge presiding. Miss Davis is accused of supplying the guns for the breakout attempt. She was arrested after a long search and has been held for 15 months, without bail and under maximum security.

The long delay before trial is not the fault of the state. It was the result of repeated motions by the defendants—including an

alleged co-conspirator whose case was eventually separated from that of Miss Davis before the bar in San Jose, rather than Marin County. And the refusal of bail, plus the security measures, have been ascribed to the very nature of the offense.

Now Miss Davis asserts that the change of venue will bring her to trial in a community which contains only 2 percent of blacks. Whether this can be the only measure of fairness in a society as mixed as that of the United States is open to question; it might be remarked that the city of San Jose recently elected the first Japanese-American mayor in California, a state which only a little while ago viewed this ethnic group with much more suspicion, and treated it more harshly, than it did the blacks.

In any case, the charge that a black revolutionary cannot receive justice in the United States—a charge which once had the support of a president of Yale University—has been amply disproved within the past year or so, in a variety of courts in many states: Connecticut, New York and California. The Black Panther label was said to bear a heavier curse in American courts than that of Communist—yet Black Panthers have been freed, by verdict of acquittal and repeatedly hung juries. And behind these courts of first instance lie a succession of appeals courts.

Miss Davis has suffered for her convictions, but if she should suffer for the overt acts of which she stands accused, there is every reason to believe it will only be because they have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt. The United States is making an objective effort to wrestle with the problem posed by the existence of revolutionaries in an open society. It cannot expect the same objectivity in return.

Korea's Real Emergency

The extraordinary powers President Park Chung Hee has just obtained from the National Assembly through a series of secret and high-handed maneuvers apparently are designed to deal with an imminent period of painful adjustment in South Korea's economy, politics and international status rather than any threat from the North. Outside observers, including the State Department and the American Embassy in Seoul, have detected signs neither of North Korean preparations for an early invasion of the South, which Mr. Park professes to see, nor of a step-up in infiltration of agents and Communist terrorism.

The external threat Mr. Park evidently fears is not military attack but just the opposite—detente. Relaxation of tension, growing out of President Nixon's Peking visit and current negotiations with North Korea to reunite divided families, could loosen the cement of national unity, weaken Mr. Park's grip on South Korea and swell social unrest, political dissent and economic difficulties. Such internal dangers, in fact, are what Mr. Park would be authorized to combat with most of the special powers he has requested, powers to control wages and prices, to restrict strikes, to ban demonstrations and to censor the press.

South Korea's phenomenal 12 percent economic growth rate, faster even than Japan's, has led to inflation and massive trade deficits despite a 40 percent annual rise in exports since 1960 and a doubling of real per capita income. Balance-of-payments problems are being worsened by the winding down of American forces in Vietnam and Korea, major sources of foreign exchange earnings for South Korea, by economic slowdowns in Japan and the United States and by the restrictions on Korean textile exports to the United States imposed on Washington's insistence. South Korea's economy is extraordinarily vulnerable to such factors: 70 percent of its exports are in textiles, wigs and plywood and 75 percent of its total exports go to the United States and Japan.

In these circumstances, essential deflationary measures, which are expected to slow

growth and lift unemployment, could well add to internal unrest. Student disturbances over compulsory military service and official corruption and demonstrations over housing and social services already have led to the use of troops to restore order. One result has been disaffection within the government majority, with enough pro-government deputies supporting the opposition on one occasion recently to vote no-confidence in Mr. Park's home minister.

Mr. Park's large majority in the assembly, furthermore, no longer is large enough for the two-thirds vote he would need to revise the constitution again to run for still another four-year term in 1975. He may have to prepare to pass power to his nephew, Premier Kim Jong Pil, a more controversial figure, or to stage new parliamentary elections. All this comes at a time when the Nixon administration, under congressional pressure, is being forced to reduce the arms aid shipments which Mr. Park needs over the next five years to modernize his forces as American troops withdraw. Even the continuance of the United Nations Command is in question, now that Communist China, as a UN member, may be able to marshal a majority against it.

The question, therefore, is not whether President Park has reason to be nervous but whether his remedy is right. Stirring fear of a North Korean attack to justify appeals to national unity and for new powers to suppress dissent could easily boomerang. Fear of a Northern attack will not last long in the absence of the reality. Suppression of dissent in a country with 90 percent literacy is likely to be as effective in the long run as breaking the thermometer to cure a fever.

Although he came to power a decade ago in a military coup, President Park later civilized himself and his fellow generals and took long strides toward representative government. He would be better advised to continue vigorously down this path in the difficult period that lies ahead than to pursue illusory remedies by turning back the clock.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

No Monetary Solution Yet

The conversations between the Presidents of France and the United States have allayed somewhat the anxieties of people of the West. The negotiations among the Ten in Washington a few days after those in the Azores have resulted in an agreement and fixed new parties for the various European currencies.

Is the monetary problem solved? I do not believe so. [President Pompidou] himself said so while specifying that this was only a first step. In fact, everything would have to be started again if the Americans do not manage to restore their balance of payments

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

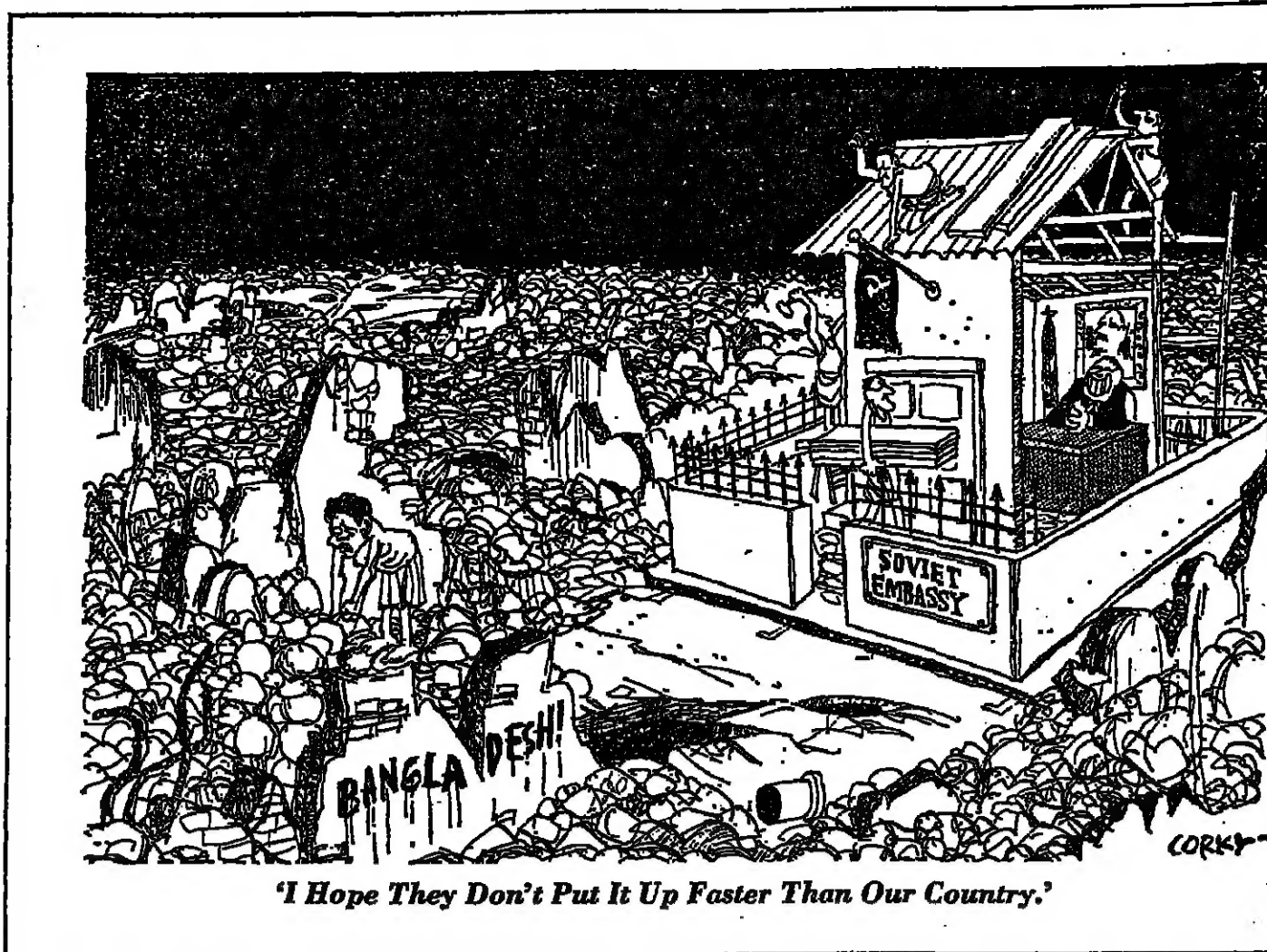
December 29, 1896

PARIS—The present posture of affairs in the United States unfortunately supplies a text for those who are fond of preaching about the inefficiency of popular government. With matchless natural resources, an energetic and ingenious population, freedom from war and pestilence, and at the end of a year marked by bountiful harvests and an almost unparalleled foreign trade balance in its favor, the country is still depressed, stagnant and paralyzed.

Fifty Years Ago

December 29, 1921

NEW YORK—The denial by Judge Webster Thayer of a motion for a new trial made by the attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti, the Communist agitators found guilty of murder, has not altered the decision of the defense to carry the fight to the Supreme Court. It is stated here that the lawyers have ample funds contributed by Communists throughout the United States. The defense charges that the two men were convicted on insufficient evidence. Thayer denies this.



Tough Days Ahead for Leone and Italy

By Claire Sterling

ROME—Tired, troubled and humiliated by the years of foreign reporters who have described the 16 days of voting as a gutter-crawling, spaghetti-eating comic-opera scene, Italians welcomed the election of their new head of state on the 23rd ballot with more relief than the acclaim he deserves. The president-elect, Giovanni Leone, is a jurist and parliamentarian of exceptional competence and charm, with impeccable democratic credentials. He is going to need them.

There is no hard proof to bear out leftist charges that Fascist votes, secretly cast, were decisive in Sen. Leone's election. The Fascist-Monarchist bloc commanded only 43 of the 1,008 "grand electors" representing the Chamber of Deputies, Senate and regions. If some of these extreme-right votes went unsolicited to the victor—who needs 595 votes to win and squeaked through with 515—it seems fairly plain that he could have won without them.

What will doubtless count most from now on, though, is not how things actually happened but how politicians choose to say they happened. For if Italy seems, in fact, to have been spared a dangerous turn toward the far right or left in this presidential election, it scarcely suits everybody's book to say so.

Usual Ritual

Premier Emilio Colombo's center-left government is to offer its resignation today to the incoming president. This is a prescribed ritual whenever a president is chosen here, every seven years. If the ritual did not exist in this case though it would have to be invented. Whether or not another center-left government can ever be put together again, this one has been put under intolerable strain.

The alignment which has sent Sen. Leone to the Quirinale is not the one that has governed the country for the last eight years. His fellow Christian Democrats—give or take perhaps a score of so-called "sinipers"—voted for him, as did their Social Democratic and Republican allies. Their other allies in the Socialist party voted solidly with the Communists, against. The deciding votes came from the conservative Liberals, excluded from the government since 1963, when the Socialists broke with the Communists to enter it.

Abnormal alignments are customary in presidential elections here. Outgoing President Giuseppe Saragat, an unrelenting democrat, was elected with Communist help. His predecessor, Antonio Segni, had help from the Fascists. The previous president, Giovanni Gronchi, had Communist help too. And it is no secret that several of the dominant Christian Democratic party's nine right, left and center factions were trying desperately to make a deal with the Communists until the very eve of this election. The Communists' eagerness to make the deal wasn't much of a secret either. Indeed, it is commonly believed that a Christian Democratic-Communist understanding was actually reached, only to melt away under the pressure of events. Ordinarily, in any case, arrangements like that haven't lasted beyond the voting itself. The difference this time was a widespread impression that some party leaders might be playing for keeps.

This was particularly true of the two candidates who held out for 15 days and 21 ballots: Amintore Fanfani and Francesco de Martino. As Socialist vice-premier, de Martino has done a good deal of late to kill off the center-left coalition his party belongs to, by demanding that it give way to a more advanced equilibrium—including the Communists. The chances that he really meant it could hardly be discounted when the Socialist and Communist parties announced a tight alliance for the presidential race some weeks ago, with de Martino as their candidate.

The president of the Senate, Fanfani, was and is a more complicated case. Dauphin of the late and revered Alcide de Gasperi, Sen. Fanfani has shifted political

stance several times since the Christian Democrats' grand old man died in the 1960s. He was an architect of the controversial opening to the left in the early 1960s and of the "Catholic-Communist dialogue" in the Italian North soon after. And he led a rump left wing of his party when he ran for the presidency in 1964.

After unfavorable returns in the 1968 political elections, however, he suddenly veered rightward—whereupon his fellow Christian Democrat and arch-rival for the presidency, ex-Premier Aldo Moro, moved from center to left. Since then, both men's driving ambition to become president has conditioned practically every fact of Italian political life, and Fanfani's posture has become an enigma. An apparent favorite of the Russians, who think him "intelligent and energetic," he had seemed wholly confident of Communist support despite his now pronounced leanings in the other direction. He lost it suddenly, just a few weeks ago, when disident Communists in the Manifesto Group began to run a daily "Fanfani-anthology" in their paper, quoting generously from his pro-Mussolini, ultra-nationalist and anti-Semitic writings 30 years ago. Manifesto's campaign evidently struck a deep chord of anger and fear here. Before voting even began on Dec. 9, a great many Italians were convinced, rightly or wrongly, that Fanfani was Italy's "strong man," capable

of carrying the country into reckless totalitarian adventures. Feeling ran so high that the Communist party could not have supported him without splitting in two.

Once Fanfani was forced to withdraw after 15 fruitless ballots, Moro had little chance of replacing him. He was blocked not only by Fanfani's ferocious opposition, but by a growing awareness among moderate leaders that Italy's political condition was too precarious for any strongly marked "bloc" candidate of either the right or left to become chief of state. Their back-to-the-wall choice was therefore Sen. Leone, former president of the Chamber, a skilled moderator with few enemies and no factional connections.

Leftist Attacks

Though everybody knows the new president is an upright democrat, he has already been accused by leftist leaders of sinister "Fanfani-an" intentions. And even if their long knives were not out for him, he would be moving into the Quirinale under daunting conditions. When Premier Colombo tenders his formal resignation, the parties governing the country for nearly a decade will be in shambles. The Christian Democrats, who have dominated Italian politics since the war, have evidently been shattered by their shameful im-

potence in this election. The Corriere della Sera calls them a tragic party.

There is a strong presentiment here that what has started as a tactical alliance between Socialists and Communists may prove more enduring. The same could happen, for the same reason, to an originally temporary alignment of the other three center-left parties with the conservative Liberals. Such a government partnership would have only an 18-vote majority in the Chamber; the British Labor party might survive with such a slender margin, but Rome is not Westminster.

Meanwhile, Italy is in the middle of its worst economic recession since the war. And a referendum on divorce, bristling with dangers of religious warfare, is looming. An Italian chief of state—even a "strong" one such as Fanfani might have been—wields little power in such matters, beyond that of dissolving parliament. The present parliament has another year and a half to go, and no deputy or senator would welcome the rigors of an electoral campaign any sooner. They may leave the new president no choice, if presently glacial relations among the governing parties and factions within each persist. What good a national election would do under those circumstances, though, is an open question.

Malta, Moscow and the West

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—A new allied crisis over Malta—or, at any rate, another flare-up of the old one—can be regarded as probable. The strategically located island republic has not figured much in recent news—but only because it has been negotiating with Britain and NATO. These negotiations appear to have failed.

Dom Mintoff, the Socialist prime minister elected this year, is a fiery and emotional man who has the praiseworthy idea of seeking to raise Maltese living standards and alter Malta's economy to such a degree that by 1977 the island will no longer need to rely on its naval base for support and jobs.

The trouble is that Britain, the British, the North Atlantic

allies and the Maltese have been consulting intermittently for months, seeking an acceptable compromise. They haven't succeeded. Mintoff reduced his original asking price to £18 million a year. Britain and NATO came back by upping their original offer to £10 million—half British, half from the alliance.

Since Mintoff spurned this, London suggested he negotiate bilateral aid agreements with other NATO members on an individual basis. The Maltese have had little luck with this idea. The gap between what is being demanded and what is being offered remains apparently unbridgeable.

The British maintain Mintoff is being unrealistic by not taking into account expenditures—separate from and additional to rent payments but which result from use of the island's facilities by Britain and its allies.

London estimates such disbursements amount approximately to £13 million a year and provide jobs for 7,000 of Malta's labor force of 100,000. It is notable that unemployed workers in Malta now total roughly 7,000.

In a sense, therefore, London feels it has a strong bargaining position because if a grant were to come Mintoff might be faced with double an already high unemployment rate. But the ex-citable prime minister also has trump cards in his hands. While he appears to have once held hopes that Libya might take up the financial burden if Britain were expelled, he now seems to mistrust the reliability of support from that wealthy oil-producing land.

Nor has Libya any navy that could conceivably require the services of Maltese shipyards; but this is by no means the case with the Soviet Union. Both Britain and NATO are acutely conscious of the danger to their western Mediterranean position should the Russians sign a pact giving access to Malta's facilities.

The island republic is not quite as important to allied navies—including the U.S. Sixth Fleet—but it is considered strategically vital that it be denied to Moscow's admirals. Were Malta open to Soviet vessels, the U.S.S.R. would be well on its way to penetration of the western Mediterranean as it has already penetrated the eastern Mediterranean.

Moreover, there is a lurking fear in West Europe that, in the latter case, the United States might thin out or pull back its Sixth Fleet rather than risk seeing it bottled up. Such a precaution would have strategic logic and would also be consonant with the present American mood for military retrenchment.

The Maltese problem—although no longer as flamboyant as when Mintoff first took power—represents a matter of urgent seriousness. The Russians have not recently been expanding in the Mediterranean. Indeed, their aircraft have been expelled from Algerian Mers-el-Kebir.

Nevertheless, Soviet strength in the inland sea is extensive and well backed up by a ring of bases to the east. Should Malta open its arms, Moscow is in a position to take immediate advantage of the break. Mintoff knows this and is going to bargain hard when the next round starts—quite possibly preceded by at least 22 other minicrises.

Lucking Out In Asian War Despite U.S. Petulance

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—In assessing the American role in the two-week war between India and Pakistan, it is necessary to jettison the usual ideas about cause and effect, performance and result. What counted were luck and irony.

This country's performance was first inept and then ignoble. But the end result, especially if the President can disentangle himself from his own rhetoric, is not bad at all.

The inept part of the performance came before the war broke out. Ever since the President's chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, passed through New Delhi last summer, Washington knew there was only one sure way to avert war. That was to reveal upon the Pakistani regime of President Yahya Khan to free the arrested Bengali leader, Mujibur Rahman, and open negotiations for an autonomous East Bengal.

President Nixon assured himself leverage over the Pakistani government by maintaining arms shipments. He wrung small concessions on troop deployment and negotiations on the Bay of Bengal. But, inhibited by memories of loyalty to a former partner in the old anti-Communist crusade, he could never bring himself to push the Pakistanis to the point of releasing Sheikh Mujibur.

Ignoble Part

The ignoble part came after the Indians, acting in cold-blooded self-interest, went to war. In a fit of petulance, the President cut off aid and sent a naval task force to the Bay of Bengal. A number of officials, acting under his orders, stigmatized Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Indian regime in tones fit for Hitler and the Nazis.

Since nobody did anything differently as a result of all this huffing and puffing, the United States should logically have sustained the kind of diplomatic defeat that comes when a great power asserts itself to no purpose. But what actually happened on the ground in the subcontinent, far from being a defeat, is in keeping with American interests.

East Bengal has been the site of an historic change—divorce from Pakistan and movement toward independent status. But ethnic and geographical factors made that change inevitable anyway. So far, the cost in lives has been remarkably small.

Pakistan has also undergone major change. Apart from the loss of territory, the military leader, Yahya Khan, has been replaced by a civilian, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, as president. But the loss of territory was almost certainly inevitable, and the replacement of an extremely stupid leader by an extremely clever one is not all bad.

In India, Mrs. Gandhi's popularity has soared to new heights and the central problem of India is the problem of crumbling authority. A gain for Mrs. Gandhi means that India will be that much less of a burden on the rest of the world.

Scant Chance

Finally, there is the diplomatic outcome. Russia, having fully backed India's victory, is now seen as the major foreign power on the subcontinent. But that has been true since the Russian leader Alexei Kossygin's triumph over the Indo-Pakistani truce at Tashkent back in 1966. With Mrs. Gandhi, a truly jealous nationalist, growing in authority, there is scant chance the Russians will derive any security advantages from their favored position in New Delhi.

The Chinese proved unable to stop gains by their chief rivals in the north and the south. They are the big losers and they would have been visibly angry—and paper tigers for all the world to see—except for American support at the United Nations.

As to this country, it has undoubtedly paid a price for Mr. Nixon's petulance. Not only does Washington look bad, but it will be harder than ever for the President to make the Congress cough up on aid. Still, the United States retains the economic and technical know-how which is more than ever required on the subcontinent.

If Mr. Nixon can get over his personal pique, American economic assistance can play a role in building stronger regimes in East Bengal, Pakistan and India. That, in the long run, is the best insurance available against dramatic shifts of power adverse to the American interest.

1973 - Stocks and Bonds		S&P 500		First		High		Low		Last		Chg	
High	Low	Div.	In %	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg	100s.	First	High	Low
141 1/2	141 1/2	1.20	1.20	145	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	145	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

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K. Industry s a Bright look in '72

Lacks Confidence Up Investment

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ)—Industry is generally optimistic about the country's economic prospects for 1972, but still lacks confidence in the increase in spending on plant and equipment. This is the conclusion of a survey of British firms on the outlook for 1972, which the National Institute of Economic and Social Research has just published. It expects a real growth of 4.1 percent, an estimated 1.1 percent increase in capital spending.

Confident are the consumer and auto industries, which have enjoyed a strong demand for their products since mid-July, when the government removed all restrictions on the sale of new cars, and reduced all rates of tax by about 18 percent.

TV sales are also up, with record British sales of over 1.3 million sets in the first 10 months of 1971, worth more than £100 million, said John Bewick, of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

At estimates, he said, are at 1.45 million new cars in 1971, up from 1.3 million in 1970, and 1.4 million in 1972.

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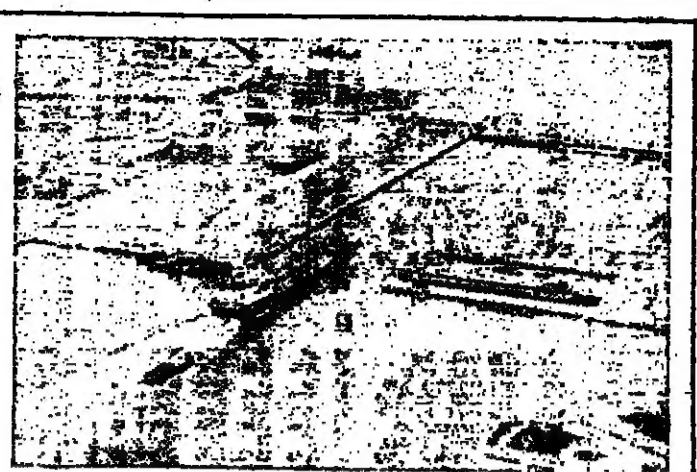
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WORLD'S BIGGEST—This sea lock, the largest in the world, has just become operational at Le Havre, France. Built for ships up to 250,000 tons, the lock is 1,300 feet long, 218 feet wide and 78 feet high. The picture shows the first vessel passing through the lock on its way out to the Atlantic.

Japan Cuts Discount Rate In Attempt to Aid Economy

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (NYT)—Japan decided today to lower its official discount rate by 0.5 percent to 4.75 percent. The new rate will go into effect tomorrow.

The cut in the discount rate is part of a government attempt to fight the stagnant domestic economy, which was aggravated by the recent currency crisis and the resulting upward revaluation of the yen.

The action will lower the discount rate for commercial paper, the standard credit instrument, to 4.75 percent a year, compared with 4.5 percent in the United States and 5 percent in Britain.

Japanese business circles reacted warmly to the announcement by the Bank of Japan.

"The move will have a good psychological effect upon the domestic industries which have been extremely cooled by the revaluation of the yen," Yoshio Miyama, president of the Asahi Shimbun, said.

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The reduction, the fifth in 15 months, brings the annual official money rate below 5 percent for the first time since the central bank inaugurated the present rate system in August, 1955.

Payments Surplus Up

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry said today that Japan registered a balance of payments surplus of \$271 million in November, up sharply from a deficit of \$100 million in October.

Airline May Pool
Concorde Costs

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Four major airlines were reported today discussing ways of pooling their operations of the Concorde supersonic airliner to streamline running costs and work out "boom corridors" over sparsely populated regions.

British aviation officials said the talks between Air France, British Overseas Airways Corp., Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, all prospective purchasers of the British-French plane, are still in an early stage.

The four lines are expected to convert their purchase options into firm orders within the next few months.

Their attempt to form a "Concorde consortium" stems from the plane's huge cost—nearly \$34 million each including initial spare parts—and the need to pressure governments into establishing corridors for supersonic travel over some Siberian and Arctic zones and the Sahara and Middle East deserts.

Washington, co-organizer of the symposium, put it: "Modes of work and lifestyles that were acceptable in the past are increasingly felt as oppressive by young workers in factories, offices and development labs."

The trend toward team operations was described by Neal Q. Herriek of the U.S. Department of Labor, the other organizer of the symposium, who recently completed a study of labor practices in various industrialized countries.

He said that by the end of next month Volvo expects to eliminate the muffler-exhaust assembly line in one of its plants as a step toward ultimate elimination of such procedures. Introduction of the assembly line by Henry Ford is often cited as having been the dawn of the mass production era.

Some of the management consultants who spoke from the rostrum conceded that the most persuasive incentive for management to give workers greater control over their own work procedures was economic. They argued that under such circumstances productivity increases and the manifestations of discontent subside.

Canada Venture

TO, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ)—Electric Co. said today it to form a joint venture with Canadian National Co. of Canada to produce black-and-white color television sets.

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Washington, co-organizer of the symposium, put it: "Modes of work and lifestyles that were acceptable in the past are increasingly felt as oppressive by young workers in factories, offices and development labs."

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U.S. Composite Index Rises 0.2%

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (UPI)—The composite index of leading economic indicators edged up in November to record the 11th gain in the past 18 months, the government reported today. The index is said to summarize the trend of the economy.

The index of eight indicators available for last month went up 0.2 percent following a stronger 1.2 percent gain in October, the Commerce Department said. The index has risen 13 percent since November, 1970, when an upward movement began. The only setbacks since then were small declines in June and August.

Of the eight indicators (four others were not yet available), five went up and three declined. The strongest gains were in the length of the average work week and new factory orders for durable goods, while there was a substantial decline in new housing permits.

The average work week for production workers increased 0.8 percent, from 39.8 to 40.1 hours, while new factory orders for durable goods showed a 3.6 percent gain.

New private housing permits declined 9.7 percent, but Harold C. Packer, Assistant Commerce Secretary, said that was not unexpected since permits had jumped 14 percent in October to a record high.

Plant Orders Rise

Contracts and orders for plants and equipment showed a 5 percent gain to an annual rate of \$8.03 billion and the ratio of prices to unit labor cost in manufacturing rose 0.2 percent. Declines were registered for stock prices, down 4.6 percent, and industrial materials prices, down 0.5 percent.

Commenting on the figures, Mr. Packer said that the 0.2 percent gain "continues the upward trend that has been underway for more than a year. Thus, the leading indicators continue to point toward further economic expansion in the months ahead."

Brimmer Sees Risk for Fed In Money Supply Emphasis

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28 (NYT)—Andrew P. Brimmer, a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, said yesterday that it would be "extremely risky" for the Fed to base its policy decisions and actions on any single objective—the money supply or any other.

In a lengthy paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association, Mr. Brimmer expressed approval of the Fed's recent moves toward giving more weight to movements of the "monetary aggregates."

But he said that "too much emphasis on the money supply may mislead the public into believing that the Federal Reserve System can exert a far more precise control over the economy than is actually the case."

Mr. Brimmer's analysis of the shift toward—but not to—monetarism by the Fed over the past decade was only one of scores of papers that were presented on the opening day of the meeting of the association and other economists and social scientists organizations.

Prof. Irwin Friend of the University of Pennsylvania said that a new study, done in a different way to as to meet some of the criticisms of his previous studies, showed the same results with respect to the abilities of the manager of mutual funds. The conclusion was that mutual funds, taken as a whole, do not have "any significant ability to guide capital into the more profitable stock investments."

Limits of Phase 2

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Edgar Fiedler, who also serves with the Fed of Living Council, said that wage and price stabilization "will not work if it is kept in place past the point of full employment—whatever that is."

Mr. Fiedler did not indicate what, if anything, he thought the government should substitute for the present program once the economy reaches full employment, which is the point at which upward pressures on wages and prices generally become much stronger, according to classical economic analysis.

But he said he believed that Phase 2, the current phase, of the administration's stabilization program, "will work" and can be kept in effect until it does work.

Economists Attack Martin's NYSE Report

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT)—A group of 19 prominent economists led by James H. Lorie of the University of Chicago has attacked the report of William McChesney Martin Jr. on the securities markets and has urged congressional leaders to oppose it.

The group was assembled by Prof. Lorie in support of his views. It includes some of the foremost men of the economics profession, including Milton Friedman, also of the University of Chicago, and Paul A. Samuelson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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Colombo Sees Upturn in '72

MILAN, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ)—Outgoing Italian Premier Emilio Colombo forecast an improvement of the Italian economic situation in 1972 following the Group of Ten monetary accord in Washington.

In a year-end economic report, written for publication in the financial daily *Il Sole-24 Ore*, Mr. Colombo noted the gross national product increased very slightly in 1971 over the previous year.

He said this was due to slackening of foreign demand and to production difficulties in some sectors, notably textiles and the building industry. Foreign demand was lower than expected because of the uncertain conditions that characterized the Western European economy in 1971, he added.

Mr. Colombo said, however, that the Group of Ten agreement was a satisfactory solution for those problems. "The positive results of such an agreement should be evident in 1972," he said.

This optimism has been disputed outside Italy, where several financial observers have said that the lira emerged from the re-alignment plan overvalued.

Payments in Deficit

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ)—Italy's balance of payments fell into a deficit in October of \$7.5 billion (\$463 million at current rates) from a surplus of \$2.7 billion in October 1970, the government statistics bureau reported yesterday.

For the first ten months of the year, payments were in surplus by \$77.8 billion lire, a sharp improvement from the like 1970 period, when Italy had a deficit of \$4.7 billion lire.

In the October balance, the current accounts—including trade, "invisible" earnings and long-term capital movements—posted a surplus of 74.1 billion lire compared with a surplus of \$3.2 billion lire a year earlier.

Merchandise trade was little changed, showing a deficit of 97 billion lire in October, compared with a year-earlier deficit of 95.8 billion lire.

For the first ten months, the current account was in surplus by 51.7 billion lire, compared with a deficit in the like 1970 period of 18.5 billion lire.

The government also reported a November trade deficit of 30 billion lire, an improvement from the November 1970 deficit of 160 billion lire.

For the January-November period, the deficit was 530 billion lire compared with a deficit in the like 1970 period of 591 billion lire.

November exports totaled 800 billion lire, up 12.6 percent from November 1970. Imports fell 4.6 percent, to 830 billion lire.

For the first 11 months, exports totaled 8,423 billion lire, up 11.4 percent from January-November 1970. Imports rose 4.8 percent to 8,982 billion lire.

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Prices Rise on Wall St. As Market Reawakens

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (NYT)—Glamour issues moved ahead on the New York Stock Exchange today and the general market suddenly came to life after three lackluster sessions surrounding the long Christmas weekend.

Both volume and prices moved up along with investor spirits as the tape raced three minutes late at the final bell.

The Dow Jones Industrial average started out with only a token gain during the first hour and then steadily gathered momentum to close at its best level of a busy session. It rose 0.51—thus crisscrossing the net loss of around 7 over the three previous trading days—to end at 899.98.

Turnover rose to 15.00 million shares from yesterday's 11.89 million.

Bausch & Lomb, the glamour issue, moved up 1 1/4 to close at a record price of 189. Short covering was a factor, brokers said, in sending up the price. The stock sold as low as 127 last month.

Last year's bear-market low for Bausch & Lomb, whose Soflens contact lens gave the optical company a new image, was 27 1/8. Meanwhile, one investment advisory service has raised the stock's price for 1971 earnings to \$2.25 a share from \$2 a share. Net profit was \$1.33 a share in 1970.

An important factor in sending stock prices generally higher was the decline in short-term interest rates, normally a favorable development for equities. In the financial district, there was conjecture that further cuts in the prime rate—the lowest interest charge by banks to their best corporate clients—could be in the offing.

In addition, the government's leading economic indicators displayed a slight gain for November.

Finally, some brokerage-house officials noted that many institutions seemed to have completed much of their selling for 1971 and, therefore, fewer shares were offered for sale while signs of fresh buying appeared.

Federal National Mortgage, the third most active issue, jumped 2 7/8 to 94 1/8 after trading at a record price of 94 3/8. It was helped by the interest-rate decline and by recently announced plans for a 4-for-1 split.

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Stocks and		Sta.	Net				
Div.	In %	100%	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Va	EP	247.72	2130	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1
Va	EP	247.72	2130	48	49	48	69
Va	EP	247.72	2130	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Va	EP	247.72	2130	57	57	57	57
Va	EP	247.72	2130	57	57	57	57

42%	43%	42%	43%	+	
23%	23%	23%	23%	+	V
29%	29%	29%	29%	+	
40%	40%	40%	40%	+	
6%	6%	6%	6%		
47%	47%	41%	41%		
12%	12%	12%	12%	+	
19%	19%	19%	19%	+	
30%	30%	30%	30%	+	
45%	45%	45%	45%	+	
77%	78%	77%	78%	+	
34%	34%	34%	34%	+	
24%	24%	24%	24%	+	
16%	16%	16%	16%	+	
20%	21%	21%	21%	+	
31%	31%	31%	31%	+	
8%	8%	9%	9%	+	
5%	5%	5%	5%	+	
8%	8%	8%	8%	+	
71%	71%	70%	71%		

8	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4 + 1
2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4 + 1
4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4 + 1
22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4 + 1
16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4 + 1
25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4 + 1
17-5 1/4	3-3 1/4	1-1 1/4	1-1 1/4 + 1
62	62	62	62
26 1/4	21 1/4	22	21 1/4 + 1
3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4 + 1
32 1/4	33 1/4	32 1/4	33 1/4 + 1
13 1/4	14	13 1/4	14 + 1
9 1/4	14 1/4	9 1/4	14 1/4 + 1

39%	21%	40%	21%
43%	43%	43	—
87	87	86%	86%
45%	46%	45	45%+
20	20%	20	20%+
37%	37%	37%	37%
46	46	45%	45%
112%	112%	111%	111%
51%	51%	51%	51%
7	7%	7	7%
16	16%	17	16%+
53	55	54%	54%
44	44	43%	43%
98%	98%	98%	98%+

21	21%	20%	21	—
35%	35%	35%	35%	—
24	24%	24	24%	+
24%	24%	24%	24%	—
9%	9%	9%	10	+
54%	54%	53%	54%	—
8%	8%	8%	—	+
42%	42%	42	42	+
28%	28%	28	28%	+
23%	24%	23	24%	+
36%	36%	36%	36%	—
47%	47%	47%	47%	+
48%	47	47	47	+

23%	23%	23	23%
134	114	113%	113%
102%	102%	102%	102%
17%	17%	17%	17%
28	28	28	28
10	10%	9%	10
18%	18%	18%	18%
16%	16%	16	16
65%	65%	65%	65%
65%	67%	65%	65%
11%	11%	11%	11%
142	142	142%	142
4%	4%	4%	4%

$$\begin{array}{r} 125\% - 124\% = 1\% \\ 23\% - 24\% = -1\% \\ 17\% - 17\% = 0\% \\ 40\% - 41\% = -1\% \end{array}$$

37%	31%	31%	31% +
29%	29%	28%	29 -
58	58	58	58 -
37	37%	36%	36%
43%	42%	43	43% -
25%	26	25%	26

Account	Amount
State S.A. Fund	\$9.15
State Fund	\$9.74
State Fund	\$11.21
State Fund	\$39.73
State Fund	\$25.00
State Fund	\$1,803.00
State Fund	\$5.00
State Fund	\$5.00

Season Ind Fund	\$9.58	
Berns Jap Fd	\$11.96	
Ind Fund	\$12.97	
Cap Holdings	\$22.10	
	\$78.58	
	\$30.48	
Grand Fund		Fence 90.8
Ind Sel Fund	\$9.25	
Int'l Fund	\$9.25	
Inv Fund	\$9.67	
	\$92.45	
	\$20.11	
	\$10.22	Yen
Inv Fund	\$8.11	
Bank Ind	\$23.70	

Cap Pd Inc	\$2,368
City Pd Int	\$10,985
Board Fund	\$5,000
ESSE Fund	\$23,939
Intern'l	\$19,737
CMCO	\$10,935
and	\$F75,235
Fund	LFP2,368
	\$9,000
und	\$11,537
ust Fund	\$13,237
Pnnf	\$7,835

Star Fund	\$5.44
Hamstead Co.	\$7.47
Indus Jap Fd	\$15.04
Monitor Co.	\$3.70
Strling Fund	\$4.56
Am. Rty. Fd	\$10.98
Capital Fund	\$8.70
(N.A.V.)	\$10.15
Quinn Pr. J.	\$11.06
ADJUTANT:	

Intl. Fund	\$8.75
Realty NV	\$11.82
Holders Exch	\$2.56
Intl. Fund	\$5.75
r Fund	\$5.65
Selection Pd	\$10.55
ow Fund	\$F1.31
Technology Fd	\$12.62
Selection Fd	\$3.80
FE - GENEVA:	
Sw. A. Rat	\$F1.362

Capital Fund	\$796.84
Int'l Fund	LP644
Transit Fd	Sch-4.555
Foreign Int. Pd	\$19.58
Risk Capital	\$39.62
CORP:	\$5.48
Bond Select	\$18.16
Global Fund	HF109.35
Equity Fund	EF123.45
Global Fund	\$10.98
Equity Fund	Fence 74
Global Fund	\$4.05
Equity Fund	\$4.05

... ..		\$22.16
... ..		\$12.74
... ..		\$11.00
... ..	Fence	\$3.00
... ..	Fence	\$8.00
... ..		\$1.27
SWITZ:		
... ..		\$770.00
... ..		\$F107.00
... ..	Bld	\$F130.50
... ..	Bld	\$F108.00
... ..	Bld	\$F92.50
... ..	Bld	\$F98.50
... ..	Bld	\$F187.00

Dep Inv Fd	\$4.50
Invest Fd	\$12.51
Fund S.A.	\$10.88
Growth Fd	\$1.71
Bodge Fund	\$2.157
Priority N.Y.	\$2.413
Grth Fd	\$480.78

Securities	\$41.47
Special	\$3.182
Unmmed Fund	\$8.81
and	\$7.34
<p>Mark - Ex-divi- Not available; France, LP - Luxem- SF - Swiss francs; Price - Asked</p>	

L. TELAVIV,

—

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Cash prices in primary markets as regis-

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

Aug ——— n34.00 34.00
Sales: Jan 627; Feb 202; March 7; May
1; June 1; July 1; Aug 0.

[illegible]

18984, 18985, 405

γ_i	$\frac{w_i}{\sum w_i}$
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